THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1009.] SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

LOST,

ON Friday the 11th inst. between the office of Wiliam Marshall, esq. and the Market-house (as well as can be ascertained)

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with the name of the subscriber written therein, containing some papers of material consequence to the owner, of which no improper use can be made, as the proper steps have been taken to prevent it. A liberal reward will be given on its being delivered with the papers at the counting house of Messrs. William Brown & Co. to

JAMES BROWN, Jun.

Richmond, 12th June, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling on Current Money.

The British ship ADVENTURE, now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

The Subscriber has

Plaster of Paris,

OF excellent quality for manure, which he will sell on moderate terms, either ground or in the stone.

CARSON HOLIDAY.

Richmond, 14th June, 1802. 4t.

NOTICE!

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Richmond, May 10, 1802.

IN conformity to the 56th sect. of the Impost Law, six Casks of BAR LEAD, marked M. H. No. 21 a 26, imported in ship Courtney, Richard Tryce, master, from London, in Sept. 1801, will be sold, unless the Owner or Consignee thereof makes entry and pays the duty thereon, on or before the 19th of June.

2m. J. GIBBON, Collector.

SECOND NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the statute of the Congress of the United States, passed the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight*, and *Benjamin Harris*, Merchants, under the firm of *WIGHT & HARRIS*, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern district of Virginia, and they have been declared Bankrupts; they the said *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to us the undersigned commissioners, in the said commission named, on Monday the 7th day of June instant, and on Saturday the 19th day of June instant, and on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of the said days, at the Eeagle Tavern in the City of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupts are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second meeting to choose assignees; and at the last meeting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination.

And at the said last meeting, any of the creditors of the said Bankrupts may be heard before the said commissioners against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of the said district to entitle the said Bankrupts to a certificate of discharge.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who may have any of their effects, are to pay or deliver the same to such persons *only* as the commissioners shall appoint.

Charles Spencer,
M. M. Myers,
Neil M'Coull, } *Comm'rs.*

City of Richmond, June 2d, 1802.

[ERRATA in the above advertisement, as published in our last.—In the 18th line for "Saturday the 12th day of June, instant,"—read "Saturday the *Nineteenth* day of June, instant"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [am]

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. JOHN ROSE, of Amherst, deceased, either on his private account, or as executor of John Miller's estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be immediately discharged. For the accommodation of creditors, Colonel Patrick Rose, of Amherst, and Mr. William Galt, of Richmond, will receive the accounts and forward them to me for settlement.

Those who are indebted on either account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given after the 10th day of August next: and payment that will be made to Mr. Galt of Richmond, or Mr. Daniel McDonald of Amherst, identified by their receipts, will be considered as valid.

HENRY ROSE. Administrator.

Alexandria, 19th May, 1802. 4w.

Norfolk Borough:

At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold Son do appear here on the 4th *Monday* & in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

2m.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county.

1aw3m†

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Public Auction.

On Monday 21st June next, at the Store of Samuel Scott, in the town of Cairo, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, the entire

STOCK IN TRADE

OF the said Scott, comprising a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Also a serviceable SADDLE HORSE.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT will be given on all sums above Twenty Dollars.

The HOUSE and LOT on which the said Scott now resides, with an unimproved Lot adjoining, will also be offered to the highest bidder, on a *credit* of *six* and *twelve months*. Possession, and an indisputable title will be given, on the execution of bonds with approved security.

Thomas Farrar, } *Assignees of S.*
John Lochland, } *Scott a Bank'pt*

Cairo, 29th May, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

ALL persons having claims against the James River Company for advances made for the improvement of the several branches of the said River, are requested to apply to Robert Pollard, Treasurer, and receive payment. Interest will cease on all such claims, after the 1st day of July next.

A dividend of three per cent on each share in said Company, was declared at the Annual General Meeting, on the first of January last, and a further dividend of three per cent will be made on the first of July ensuing, of which all persons concerned are hereby notified.

Extract from the minutes.

Robert Pollard, Clerk.

Richmond, May 25th, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Danield Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the High Court of Chancery for that purpose, all concerned are to take notice, that Friday the 18th of the present month is fixed upon for the delivery of all papers appertaining to the business of the said court, which have been referred to the late Andrew Dunscomb, master commissioner. Application at the office formerly occupied by the deceased, will be attended to at that time, when it will be indispensible that those who so apply shall come prepared to discharge the fees due from them.

WILLIAM WEST.

For Philad'a Dunscomb, Execu'x of Andrew Dunscomb, deceased.

Richmond, June 4th, 1802. [5-12-18]

I INTEND to the state of Kentucky in a few weeks, and to return about the first of October next.

Wm. FLEMING.

Chesterfield, 4th June, 180

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next,*

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Roffe Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tdf]

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,

well assorted;

A FEW CRATES

QUEEN's WARE,

And a Cargo of

LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.

They have also on hand,

THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD

WEST-INDIA RUM,

Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1awam

Foreign Intelligence.

[From London papers to the 4th of May, received at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.]

LONDON, May 3.

On Saturday we received the Paris Journals to the 7th ult inclusive; and yesterday those of the 18th reached us.

It is with great satisfaction that we present to our readers the act of grace respecting the French emigrants, which we have announced some weeks since to have been in contemplation. The Moniteur of the 27th contains a Senatus Consultas, which decrees an amnesty in their favor, and with certain exceptions, and subject to certain conditions, they are permitted to return to their country, and enjoy the rights of its citizens.—The exceptions are as follow:

1st. The individuals who have been chiefs of armed assemblies against the republic. 2d. Those who have held commissions in the armies of the enemy. 3d. Those who since the foundation of the Republic have preserved their employments in the household of the ci-devant French princes. 4th. Those who are known to have been or to be at present either the promoters or actors of civil or foreign war. 5th. Commanders by sea or land, as well as the representatives of the people, who have been guilty of treason to the Republic. 6th. The arch-bishops and bishops, who disavowing all legitimate authority, have refused to give in their resignation; but the number of individuals to be finally maintained on the list is not to exceed one thousand.

All emigrants are required to return before the 23d of September next. On their arrival they are to declare before commissaries at certain specified frontier towns, that they return by virtue of the amnesty; this declaration is to be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government, which is to be taken within a month, by the emigrants who have previously returned to France. They must also formally renounce all places, titles, distinctions, salaries, &c. which they may have obtained from foreign powers; a certificate of amnesty, signed by the minister, will then follow. They are, however, to be for ten years under the special superintendance of government, which also reserves to itself the power, if circumstances appear to require it, of removing them 20 leagues, or even to a greater distance from their usual places of residence. During this period, however, they are to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Whatever property of the emigrants remains in the hands of government is to be restored to them, with the exception of woods and forests, which are declared to be inalienable; immovable property applied to the public service; claims on the great navigable canals; and dividends arising from public funds since their emigration.

The Moniteur of the 28th gives the correspondence that has taken place between the British and French admirals in the West-Indies on the subject of the request made by the latter for provisions for the troops and ships at St. Domingo. Admiral Duckworth was obliged to decline the demand, being himself greatly in want of supplies for his own fleet.

The French Budget for the service of the year has been opened in the Legislative body. The expenditure is stated at 500 millions (nearly 21 millions sterling.) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 23, 1801, to Sept. 23, 1802.

The revenue is expected, with some amelioration to meet the expenditure. The direct and indirect taxes are to be continued. The personal or poll-tax is to be increased something less than a 3rd. The fisheries on the rivers are to be farmed out. A vote of credit for 300 millions, for the year 11, is proposed, in order that the public service may exist the Legis-

[illegible]

May 4.—A veſſel which is arrived at Plymouth, has brought letters from Malta, dated July 28; they inform us, that the Mondovi brig had juſt arrived from Egypt, with the intelligence of the Mameluke Chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war againſt the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier with various ſucceſs. Sir R. Bickerton was on the point of ſailing from Malta to endeavour to put an end to theſe hoſtile operations.

April 30.

We never witneſſed ſuch immenſe crowds of people in the ſtreets of the Metropolis, (and of courſe we could witneſs them no where elſe) as we did laſt night; but it is equally honourable to the good ſenſe and the generous diſpoſition of the people, that no accident occurred, or no violence happened that came within the ſcope of our moſt vigilant notice or enlarged information. In Pall Mall, indeed the windows of the Houſe of *two American Bookſellers* were broken, becauſe they would not put up even a farthing candle to ſhew their diſpoſition to humour the wiſhes of the People of England, but this was only a caſual and contemptible occurrence, in the brilliant celebration of ſo happy an event.

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A converſation of conſiderable importance took place in the houſe of commons, on Tueſday night the 3d ult.—Mr. Windham ſtated his reaſons for giving notice of a motion reſpecting the definitive treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which have been thrown out at different times in both houſes by gentlemen of his opinion.—Mr. Pitt defended the definitive treaty againſt Mr. Windham's attack, but he reſerved the full ſtatement of his arguments till the promiſed motion ſhould be made. He ſaid, however, with reſpect to the apprehenſions expreſſed for the ſafety of the Eaſt-Indian dominion, in conſequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no Engliſh member of parliament could find any ſolid ground of objection or uneaſineſs, but that no rival could diſcover a plauſible pretence for cavil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal treaties, and contended, that the advantage of the omiſſion was as much on our ſide, as on that of France. Mr. Windham's notice was of a motion for Tueſday the 18th; but Mr. Addington moved as an amendment, Tueſday the 11th inſt. The reaſon he gave for this was, the neceſſity of terminating the work of peace as ſpeedily as poſſible; but his actual motive was generally whiſpered to be, the approaching diſſolution of parliament, in order to defeat the motion.

The hoſpodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army diſperſed by Paſſwan Oglou.

A London paper of the 3d, after noticing the proceſſion on account of the peace, ſays,

We are happy to ſay there were but few accidents; but ſome of them were diſtreſſing. The roof of the new church was crouded with ſpectators, like that of moſt other edifices, in the courſe through which the proceſſion was to paſs. The area below, which is encloſed with a parapet wall and iron paliſadoes, and elevated above the level of the ſtreet, was alſo filled with people. A melancholy accident happened juſt as the heralds came abreaſt of this place. A ſtone railing runs round the roof of the church, a orned with ſtone urns at equal diſtances; and a man on the outſide, in the bow on the eaſtern end, happened to be leaning his hand on the urn before him. As he ſtretched forward, it fell off. Newcaſtle-ſtreet, the end of Holywell-ſtreet, and the ſouthern ſide of the Strand, all commanded a view of the ſpot; and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, ſeveral of the ſpectators ſaw the ſtone in the commencement of its fall, and raiſed a loud ſhriek. The church being very high, this notice excited conſiderable alarm before the ſtone reached the ground, and ſeveral of the people below ran from their ſituation; but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Two yound men were cruſhed in its fall. It came in between them, but rather more upon one than the other. The former was ſtruck upon the head and killed upon the ſpot, and the other ſo much wounded that he died on his way to the hoſpital. The bodies were at firſt carried into the church, and a ſurgeon attended, but his art was of no avail. A young woman was alſo taken away apparently much injured, and ſeveral others were hurt, but whether by flying ſplinters, or the preſſure of their companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about 200lb. ſtruck in the deſcent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away, but this was the only obſtruction which it met in its fall. It had, however, the good effect of carrying the ſtone forward in an oblique direction upon the flat part of the area.

Juſt as the proceſſion arrived at Temple bar, it being one o'clock, the park and tower guns were fired. The flags from the churches were diſplayed all day.

At Temple bar the crowd was ſo thick, it was with much difficulty that the Horſe Guards could make their way through; but at laſt they ſucceeded in ſqueezing out an avenue, the women ſhrieking, and the preſſure moſt dreadful; ſo much ſo, that it was found neceſſary to let part of the mob through the ſmall gates on the ſides into the city, to gain room for the Heralds to camp up; the horſe guards then drew up on each ſide, opening a narrow avenue to Temple-bar.—While the Proceſſion was going along Fleet-ſtreet, a child ſlipped out of a woman's arms in a one-pair of ſtairs, window, but the mob caught and ſaved it. Nothing remarkable occurred till the proceſſion reached the top of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, where the proclamation was next read without any remarkable circumſtance, except that there was leſs applauſe here than at any other part. When the Proceſſion came oppoſite to the Manſion houſe, a ſcaffold built in front of the Manſion-houſe gave way. Mr. Hadley, the brother of the Lady Mayoreſs, it was ſaid, broke his legs. Mr. Dixon, Common Councilman for Tower Ward, was alſo ſeverely bruiſed; and about 20 others were ſlightly hurt. The Proceſſion having reached the Royal Exchange, Alderman Curtis was in military command, the Proclamation was read amidſt very loud and repeated huzzas. The Proceſſion paſſed along Cornhill and Leadenhall-ſtreet to Aldgate Pump. It then doubled and returned to the Manſion-houſe, where the Lord Mayor returned thanks to the various Volunteer Corps drawn up thereabouts, their bands playing, in which taſk he was engaged about half an hour. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c. to dine with him. The horſe Guards eſcorted the Heralds back to the Herald's College, in Doctor's Commons, and proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marſhal and his men. A part of the City Officers attended the Military out of the City. As they went along they depoſited the three maces at Mr. Iſherwood's, on Ludgate-mill.

After the ceremony of the Proceſſion was over, the Lord Mayor, with Alderman Hib, Alderman Newman, Sir W. Staines, Sir Wm. Leighton, Aldermen Combe, Shaw and others, who commanded their reſpective corps, with about 40 other friends, ſat down to an elegant dinner to celebrate the joyful occaſion.

Thurſday a ſuperb entertainment was given at the Bank, in honour of the peace.

A very curious part of the ſpectacle was formed by Temple-bar itſelf. Every cornice that would afford a footing, was crouded; and the top of the edifice itſelf, without a railing or any kind of ſhelter, was entirely covered with adventurous ſpectators, ſtanding upright upon it, and giving a moſt extraordinary complexion to the viſto from Fleet-ſtreet. A platform and ſcaffolding were formed round the ſtatue at Charing-croſs, and filled with an elegant company. The horſe as uſual, had as many riders as could get upon his back. Benches were ranged upon the ſheds at Exeter Change, which were filled at half-a-guinea each perſon.

The Heralds, &c. were richly dreſſed, and their horſes richly capariſoned; their appearance recalled the golden days of tilts and tournaments—and the recollection of thoſe days was ſtill heightened "with ſtore of Ladies in every window, whoſe bright eyes (in the language of Milton) might be ſaid to rain influence, and to have enlivened the ſlowly-moving Proceſſion."

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Thurſday, June 3.

An anſwer to the Governor's Speech [*See Virginia Gazette of the 16th inst.*] was reported, and accepted, and Meſſrs. Otis, Voſe, Knox, Bangs and Tillinghaſt appointed to preſent the ſame. The following is the anſwer:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives receive with pleaſure and reſpect, the addreſs of your Excellency to both branches of the Legiſlature, and offer, in return, their ſincere congratulations upon the recent inſtance of the high eſteem and increaſing confidence of the citizens, manifeſted in the late election.

We are fully aware of the delicate nature of that portion of your Excellency's duties which regards appointments to office, and firmly believe that in the ſelection of candidates your Excellency has been uniformly actuated by the moſt impartial views to the intereſt and convenience of the people. Competition for offices, of neceſſity, gives riſe to perſonal diſappointment, and the difficulty of deciding upon pretenſions apparently equal, muſt ſometimes occaſion embarraſſment—But no material detriment to the public intereſt will ariſe from theſe ſources, while the power of appointment is exerciſed with a ſincere deſire to ſelect able and upright men. It is only when ſubjected to the influence of paſſion, intolerance or party projects, that this power becomes a ſcourge to the people. The ſound and pertinent ſentiments advanced by your Excellency, upon the general importance of government to the peace of ſociety, its tendency to promote the public happineſs, and induce a compliance with the laws of the Supreme Being, demand our moſt cordial aſſent and approbation.

We rejoice in the exiſtence of that national conſtitution, which unites the people of the ſeveral ſtates in the bonds of intereſt, and entitles them to the common privilege of citizens. Nothing ſhall be wanting on our part, to continue and extend its advantages to our fellow citizens, by the performance of ſuch duties, as on the part of this commonwealth is now incumbent upon us.

The importance of the union of the ſtates, and of the national government, to our ſafety and tranquility, cannot be too frequently inculcated. We regard the preſervation of both as the moſt ſacred of our public duties. In an extenſive confederacy, compoſed of various ſtates, mutual jealouſies and violent colliſions of opinion are naturally expected, and it may ſometimes happen, that local politics and predilections may acquire a dangerous aſcendancy in the public councils. In ſuch ſeaſons, patience, moderation, and a reliance upon conſtitutional redreſs, would become all good citizens. If inſtead of this temper, the public mind ſhould be actuated by deſperate reſolutions to abandon the union, or a premature diffidence of our means to maintain it, the diſorder and weakneſs incident to ſmall and jarring confederacies would expoſe us to the loſs of national importance, and individual liberty.

We unite with your Excellency, in deprecating the pernicious effects of that party ſpirit which has proved the bane of every other republic, and which is the principal, if not the only ſource, of the calamities which threaten a free and independent people. The evils ariſing from the exceſſive indulgence of this intolerance and unſocial ſpirit, among thoſe who are not the immediate agents of public affairs, are ſerious obſtacles to general proſperity and private happineſs. But if in any elective government, not merely the people, but their rulers ſhall become infected with this malignant ſpirit of party; if burſting from the confines of private circles, it ſhall ſhed its fatal influence over magiſtrates and legiſlators, then indeed will the public intereſt be ſacrificed to private attachments; then will merit languiſh in obſcurity and diſgrace, while honors and promotion await the ſelfiſh and unworthy: then will ſuch a nation realize that paper conſtitutions are feeble barriers againſt the devices of ſophiſtry, or the aſſaults of violence. We truſt, however, with your Excellency, that the mild character of our fellow citizens, and their general information, will ſave us from thoſe exceſſes of party zeal, by which other nations have been diſgraced. This ſalutary object is naturaly promoted by the moderate and conciliatory ſentiments of a chief magiſtrate, when ſanctioned by his conduct and example; and it is tribute of juſtice due to your Excellency, to declare, that your diſpoſition to aſſuage the acrimony of party, is not left to be inferred from your declarations only, but is apparent in the whole tenor of your Excellency's public conduct.

The particular ſubjects detailed in your Excellency's addreſs, are entitled to, and ſhall receive our diligent attention, and we ſhall aſſiduouſly co-operate in affording that diſpatch to the buſineſs of the ſeſſion, which the public convenience, at this ſeaſon of the year, peculiarly requires.

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IN SENATE—JUNE 5.

The Hon. Meſſrs. COFFIN, BIDWELL, & PICKMAN, were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor with the following

ANSWER

Of the Senate to his Excellency's Speech:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Senate ſincerely congratulate your Excellency upon your re-election to the firſt office of this Commonwealth; and however delicate or arduous may be the duties which you are called upon to perform, we doubt not that they will be diſcharged with that wiſdom, impartiality, and regard to the beſt intereſts of your conſtituents, which have hitherto marked your public conduct, and ſecured to you their eſteem and approbation.

In all our deliberations we ſhall endeavor to keep our excellent conſtitution ſteadily in view; to make it the rule and guide of our conduct; and we hope that all our meaſures will tend to promote the invaluable objects for which it was ordained and eſtabliſhed. We are ſenſible that government is neceſſary for man; without it he cannot enjoy the Bleſſings of ſociety. And it is with gratitude we reflect that the citizens of the U. States are bleſt with the freeſt governments on earth; which emanated from themſelves, and are adminiſtered by men of their own appointment. To prove the ſuperiority of theſe governments, to preſerve and perpetuate them, to tranſmit them unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity, muſt be the higheſt ambition of every honeſt citizen.

With your Excellency we feel the neceſſity and importance of preſerving the union of theſe ſtates. On it, under Divine Providence, depend our reſpectability and ſafety as a nation, and our happineſs as individuals. Incalculable are the evils which might flow from their diſunion. It is therefore the duty of all, but more eſpecially of thoſe who are placed in public office to cultivate and cheriſh ſuch a ſpirit as will beſt tend to avert an event ſo juſtly to be deprecated. As the beſt means, however, of perpetuating our Union, the citizens of the U. States ſhould be impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the importance of preſerving the Federal Conſtitution inviolate. To ſtrengthen our national union; to give ſtability to the conſtitutions which we have in the moſt ſolemn manner engaged to ſupport; to promote a generous confidence in thoſe who are called to adminiſter our governments, and at the ſame time a vigilant attention to their meaſures of adminiſtration; are not leſs the dictates of intereſt than of duty. We truſt that the good ſenſe and patriotiſm of the people will forever preſerve the principles of our conſtitutions from violations; and if under the influence of party zeal, or a miſtaken deſire to promote the public good, any acts ſhould ever be paſſed inconſiſtent with thoſe principles, that they will not obtain the ſanction of time. And we deem it proper on this occaſion to declare that we conſider an *independent Judiciary as one of the beſt ſupports and moſt eſſential attributes of a free government.*

The experience of all ages has proved that there is no evil to which free nations are more expoſed than the prevalence of party-ſpirit. It is perhaps the neceſſary offſpring of free governments; but it frequently proves their bane and deſtruction. It is incumbent therefore on every good citizen carefully to watch over and ſuppreſs ſuch a ſpirit in himſelf, to frown upon and diſcountenance it in others.

They, who, to promote party purpoſes, or to raiſe themſelves to office, invent and give circulation to tales of calumny reſpecting public characters, whatever may be their profeſſions, muſt have hearts totally devoid of every truly virtuous and patriotic principle. They not only injure the perſons whom they calumniate, but they do an irreparable injury to the community. They diſcourage good men from accepting offices of truſt and reſponſibility. They introduce men unprincipled and regardleſs of character in their ſtead. They thereby pave the way for the deſtruction of our preſent free governments, and will enable ſome popular and ſucceſsful uſurper to eſtabliſh his empire on their ruins. We flatter ourſelves that the mildneſs of the American character, and the good ſenſe of the people will preſerve them from theſe evils: but it ought to be deeply impreſſed on their minds, that the only way to avoid the calamities which have befallen other free nations, is to avoid their errors.

The ſeveral ſubjects which your excellency has pointed out for our conſideration, and any ſubſequent communications which you may be pleaſed to make, ſhall meet a prompt and reſpectful attention. We ſhall endeavour to expedite the public buſineſs by an aſſiduous attention to it. We doubt not your excellency's diſpoſition to render the ſeſſions agreeable to the members of the government, nor of your ready concurrence in every meaſure calculated to promote the public good.

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SALEM, June 8.

While the name of WASHINGTON is grateful to Americans, the principles of federaliſm will find ſupport. It muſt give great pleaſure to the federal citizens of the U. States, to find that new meaſures are taking to do honor to the memory of that great man. The committee who direct the improvements of the common, in this town, have agreed to give the name of *Waſhington Square* to the ſpot they are ornamenting, and to place appropriate figures upon the gate ways: the legiſlature of this ſtate have ordered a ſtatue of him; and a ſubſcription is opened upon an enlarged plan, for erecting a National Monument, in the city, bearing his name, to be dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the deſign to be carried into effect by Bufinrod Waſhington and John Marſhall, judges in the ſupreme court of the United States and Benjamin Stoddert, late ſecretary of the navy—three truſty and well beloved friends of the general.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

University of Pennsylvania.

Thurſday laſt being the day appointed for the annual commencement in this ſeminary, the truſtees of the inſtitution, among whom was his excellency the governor, aſſembled at ten o'clock A. M. at the Univerſity, and accompanied by the faculty, the candidates, and the ſtudents in general, went in proceſſion to the hall of the old college, which had been previouſly fitted up for the buſineſs of the day. A great number of reſpectable citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, attended: and the reverend general aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church were alſo ſo obliging as to honor the occaſion with their preſence.

The exercifes were as follows:

1. A prayer by the Provoſt.

2. A Latin ſalutary oration, by Mr. Kuhn, on the advantages enjoyed by the people of the United States.

3. A forenſic diſputation on this queſtion—"Whether duelling, to revenge private injuries, be lawful in civil ſociety? In which Mr. Cox maintained the affirmative, and Mr. Murray the negative.

4. Deciſion by the Provoſt.

5. A valedictory oration by Mr. Meridith, on the neceſſity of an early application to the purſuits of literature.

6. The conferring of degrees by the Provoſt, viz.—The degree of bachelor of arts on John Cox, Charles Kuhn, Jonathah Meredith, Henry Morris and Magnus Murray, all of the city of Philadelphia; of maſter of arts on William Henry, David Hutchinſon, James Hutchinſon, Francis M'Shane, John M'Shane, Robert M'Shane, Bayſe Newcomb, Thomas Barton Zantzinger, and James Smith.

7. The degree of doctor of medicine was then conferred on twenty-one young gentlemen, who preſented inaugural diſſertations on the following ſubjects:

Mr. John Oſwald, of South Carolina, on the phœnomena of ſuſpended animal life.

Mr. Peter Foſine, of South Carolina, on the Modus Operandi of Stimuli upon the human body.

Mr. Hedge Thompſon, of New Jerſey, on the Spigelia Marilandria, or Indian Pink.

Mr. John C. Geddy, of Virginia, on the abſorption of medicine.

Mr. John Syng Dorſey, of Philadelphia, on the Lithrontriptic virtues of the Gaſtric liquor.

Mr. Thomas Rowan, of New Jerſey, on the Hydrocephalic ſtate of fever.

Mr. Grafton Duval, of Maryland, on the Melia Azedarach, or Pride of China.

Mr. William Waſhington, of Virginia, on the Diabetes.

Mr. Thomas D. Price, of Virginia, on the Magnolia Glauca, or White Laurel.

Mr. George G. Thomas, of Virginia, on the Kalmia Latifolia, and Anguſtifolia, or great Laurel, or Calico tree.

Mr. Patrick Kerr Rodgers, of Ireland, on the Liriodendron Tulipefera, or Poplar tree.

Mr. William Nelſon, of Virginia, on the management of Peruvian Bark.

Mr. Charles Morris, of Virginia, on the Prudus Virgianiena, or wild Cherry tree.

Mr. Charles Meredith, of Pennſylvania, on Phthiſis Pulmonaus.

Mr. George Logan, of South Carolina, on the Hepatic ſtate of Fever.

Mr. Hugh Whitford, of Maryland, on the Catamenia.

Mr. John Martin, of Delaware, on the Vitality of the Blood.

Mr. John Mace, of Maryland, on the Proximate Cauſe of Diſeaſe, &c.

Mr. Thomas M'Donald, of Virginia, on the Cynanche Trachealis.

Mr. Henry Jackſon, of Georgia, on the efficacy of certain external applications.

Mr. Joſeph M'Crery, of Delaware, on the principle of animation.

8. A charge to the graduates by the Provoſt.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of the United States in France, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Bourdeaux, 31ſt March, 1802.

It is long ſince I ſhould have written to you, but have been waiting an anſwer to my letter to general La Fayette, to whom, ſoon after my arrival here, I forwarded the pamphlets which you entruſted to my care. It is more than probable they were intercepted by the government, whoſe deſpotic ſway tyrannizes over every veſtige of liberty! On my arrival at Paris, in January laſt, I expected to have found that unfortunate man; but it ſeems after he had obtained permiſſion to return to his native land, the reception he met with was cold beyond deſcription; after dancing attendance on the firſt conſul, who ſuffered the general to remain unnoticed in the anti-chamber as often as he went there, a meſſage was delivered him to withdraw himſelf from the capital, and to reſide for the future in a town allotted him; it is about ſixty miles from Paris, and there he was when laſt I heard of him.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe to you the diſappointment I experienced upon witneſſing the melancholy alteration which the revolution has occaſioned in this country. Freedom, or any one rational principle of liberty, no longer exiſts here. All thoſe noble ſentiments which once animated the band of heroes, are now no more; they have given way to a courſe of libidinous practices, profligacy of manners, and of the groſſeſt ſenſuality, that it is poſſible for the human mind to ſhudder at; this view is not exaggerated; and many are the inſtances I could give you of its truth; of the women the abandoned are truly loſt to all ſhame, and thoſe who affect to reſerve ſome claim to character, by the immodeſty of their dreſs, ſhock the mind of thoſe who are unaccuſtomed to ſuch faſhions. The gallantry (as it is falſely called) of the men, ſerves to feed this ſpirit of depravity, and with very few is this courſe thought diſgraceful. Indeed the infidelity of a married woman is not any bar to her admiſſion into the firſt ſocieties—ſhe is called amiable. There appears to be very little, if any, diſtinction of time; if at any one period more than another, their diſſipation appears at a greater height, it is on the Lord's day; it is on the evening of that day that they have their balls, maſquerades, and gaming tables; and night is turned into day. During our ſtay here, which has been near five months, there has been no end to this diſgraceful rout.

Hard indeed would it be if there were not exceptions to this multiplied ſcene of iniquity. There are ſome families who ſtill keep up at leaſt the outward obſervance of religious duties. Amongſt the many perſons with whom I dined, there was only *one* who ever aſked a bleſſing on his food, and he was an Iriſh Catholic. Amongſt all others attentive to their children, I found one who made her little girl ſay her prayers on going to bed, and another who engaged the miniſter to viſit her two daughters grown up, to inſtruct them in the paths of piety and virtue. But were I to unfold the oppoſite ſcenes I have witneſſed, ſcarcely would the recital obtain credit.

Every thing is reduced to the level of ſenſuality, and this ſyſtem has introduced with it a prevailing belief in the materiality only of our exiſtence—and what with the faith of the one, and the practice of the other, their effects are direful. Marriage, the firſt and beſt of all ſocial contracts, has little elſe but the exterior of the perſon to hold the bond, and when the mind is ſatiated, the attachment is diſſolved; even men who have long lived in domeſtic harmony, coolly talk of a period when love is *dead*, and when eſteem takes its place. With ſuch a ſyſtem, I truſt, my dear friend, we ſhall never be acquainted.

In this large and populous city there are yet ſome places of worſhip open, amongſt which there is one belonging to the Proteſtants, which is well attended. The mode of worſhip is formed partly upon the plan of the Anglican and partly on that of the Preſbyterian churches. There is no ſurplice uſed, inſtead of which one of the elders begins the ſervice with reading a prayer, then the confeſſion of ſins, both from the church of England ſervice; then two chapters, one from the Old, the other from the New Teſtament, upon both of which he reads the Genevan Commentary. After which they ſing; the miniſter then aſcends the pulpit, taking the book from the elder; he reads another formular, and then they ſing again; after which he makes another prayer, *memoriter* not an *extempore prayer*, for it is always the ſame, concluding with our Lord's words, "Our father, &c." He then takes the bible, having deliberately read the text twice, he lays the book by and delivers generally an animated diſcourſe from memory of from 40 to 50 minutes; they then ſing; after which the miniſter continues the reading of ſome forms of prayer, concluding with the creed, the ſame as in the church of England; they then ſing a verſe and the miniſter concludes with pronouncing the benediction; when the congregation ſeparate. All is conducted with conſiderable outward decorum; you may aſk me, my dear friend, what *ſpirit* accompanies this outward ſervice? Ah, my dear ſir, I dare not judge! when I ſee you, I will relate ſome converſations that have paſſed between the miniſter and me, that may throw ſome light on this ſubject: at preſent I will mention one pleaſing thing; on Eaſter Sunday next, about ten days hence, there are to be admitted into communion with the church, for the firſt time, upwards of fifty young perſons of both ſexes; and their paſtor has been for ſome months paſt, truly aſſiduous in his viſits to theſe young folks; ſo that the form is yet alive. God grant that the ſpirit may be refreſhed. Nor is this all that is good which I have to communicate to you; their famous or infamous calender, as it reſpected the Chriſtian religion, is now no more! Buonaparte gave it, a few weeks ſince, its coup de grace. Their diviſion of months is reſerved, but the *decades* the tenth day, is aboliſhed, and in future the ſeventh is to be obſerved as a day of reſt, on which day all the public offices are to be ſhut up, and I had laſt Lord's day, in going to church, the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction to ſee the cuſtom houſe ſhut up. So that perhaps this is the beginning of a revival. The change gave univerſal ſatisfaction, and will inevitably ſerve to ſtrengthen Buonaparte's enormous power.

With great eſteem, I am, &c.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We extract the following from our correſpondent's letter, dated

"London, May 4.

"By the William, on the point of ſailing for New-York, I have ſent you ſeveral newſpapers; in one of which you will find a brief account of the ceremony of the proclamation of peace, which took place on Thurſday laſt. It was a proud day for England, and particularly for the metropolis and its inhabitants. The immenſe number of ſailors and ſoldiers from the fleets and armies, which have been diſcharged, and have been pouring themſelves into London, ever ſince the ratification of the definitve treaty, mixed among the croud that filled up every court, alley, paſſage, as well as every ſtreet, between St. James's and White Chapel, where the proceſſion was to paſs, and which, added to the beautiful and well dreſſed females who filled the windows, and people who covered the houſe tops, by ten o'clock in the morning, gave an intereſt to the ſpectacle as it paſſed, which would not be eaſy to conceive, much leſs to deſcribe.——When the proclamation was read at the cuſtomary places, it filled every heart with enthuſiaſtic joy—the air was rent with huzzas and acclamations.

"The mind returned with greater pleaſure on the recollection of this intereſting ſcene, becauſe, barring two accidents which happened by a vaſe falling from a church, and a ſcaffold before the manſion houſe giving way, by which two lives were loſt, and ſome limbs broken (accidents which at ſuch times cannot either be foreſeen or avoided)—no riot—no diſorder—nothing like a diſpoſition to that end—was obſerved—though there could not be leſs than half a million of people joined, or rather wedged, together in a maſs, in the ſpace above mentioned, intermixed into a moving body.

"Within this fortnight two grand events have taken place. The reeſtabliſhment of Peace *and Religion in France*, and the celebration of Peace *in England!* May the rulers of both Governments having experienced the calamities which War brings upon the people, never more reſume the conteſt—Amen!"

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Waſhington, dated 27th May.

"The Louiſiana buſineſs, by a late political document which I have ſeen, is not only official, but from high authority in England, preſents but a gloomy and menacing aſpect towards the United States. It is a fact, that as ſoon as the St. Domingo and Guadaloupe buſineſs is arranged. Gen. Bernadotte will proceed to that country with about 150,000 men, military and others, amongſt which are to be included every jacobin and refractory man in France, whom Buonaparte is tired of and wants out of his way. To theſe are to be added all the rebel negroes of the two iſlands taken in war or who ſurrendered. This ſettlement is to be called a military colony, and their commander will immediately ſolicit the friendſhip and alliance of Kentucky, Tenneſſee and the neighbouring countries that are ſeparated from the Atlantic ſtates; The Indians in that quarter have already been invited. This buſineſs will greatly perplex our adminiſtration, and will moſt unqueſtionably depreſs our funds, and ultimately in all probability, will produce a ſtate of war.

From the CHARLESTON (S.C.) STATE GAZETTE.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq.

The faſhion of the times hath ſo much altered the rules of addreſs, that I am uncertain whether I ſhall not offend you by ſome awkward and unpoliſhed expreſſions in this letter. I will aſſure you however, with the plainneſs of an unlearned old man, and with the ſincerity of a true one, that I have no intention *to offend you*; and that the great opinion I have been taught to hold of your virtues, and a wiſh to gain ſome important information for myſelf and for many of my neighbors, are the real and only motives that induce me to addreſs you.

When I talk of your virtues, I hope you will forgive me for adding, that all the knowledge I poſſeſs of them, I have derived from the newſpapers; and moreover, that it is highly probable I ſhould at this time have been entirely ignorant of your many great parts, were it not that I have been a conſtant reader of the City Gazette in which they have been ſo often and ſo handſomely ſpoken of. But this is a digreſſion, which I ſhould be fearful you would not forgive, if I did not know that our mutual friend, Mr. GILES, made a much longer digreſſion the other day, quite as little to the purpoſe; and that when he aſked pardon for it he was forgiven. Now Sir, I will to the purpoſe of my letter.

A long while before your election, during the preſidency of the monarchy man, Mr. ADAMS, whom (God forgive me) I once thought to be a ſtaunch revolution man, and a good whig.

I ſay, that a long while before your election, my neighbors and myſelf read over and over again in the newſpaper, that JOHN ADAMS and his friends had plundered the people of vaſt ſums of money, which they applied to their own private purſes. Moreover, that becauſe the treaſury was emptied by theſe *public defalcators*, as they were called, the federal men laid heavy taxes, and oppreſſed the people. We are told a good deal more, as how JOHN ADAMS and his friends had ſold the country to PITT, the Britiſh miniſter, and that if the people did not turn them out and elect yourſelf, we ſhould all be given up to Britiſh ſlavery, juſt as the Spaniſh king has given up Louiſiana to the French. We are told beſides a great deal about *cauciſes*, although I muſt confeſs to you, I have never been able to find out the meaning of the word; but I'll warrant ye it is an enemy to republicaniſm. Now the people who give us all this alarming information, the better to inſure our votes for you and your friends, told us that the *proofs* of theſe things, particularly of the *defalcations*, which were the moſt alarming of all, exiſted in the public offices, and that as ſoon as you got poſſeſſion, the whole truth would be out. Moreover, every one, who did not believe theſe things was called an *ariſtocrat*, a *monarchy man*, and *an enemy of the people*, and therefore to ſave our reputations, we did believe all and a great deal more, and voted for yourſelf accordingly. For we have waited a whole year for the *proofs* aforeſaid, of the bad conduct of your predeceſſors. We have ſeen ſeveral reports of your treaſurer, what d'ye call him there, that meager gentleman from Geneva, who made ſuch a confounded noiſe about the whiſkey, ſome years ago in Pennſylvania, but we have not as yet ſeen one proof of the villainy and treaſon of the *monarchy man*.

I know that I cannot moraliſe half as well as you, becauſe I have often heard that you were a great philoſopher, and that you wrote a great deal about the MAMMOTH: but I know that people are ſometimes very angry when they begin to ſuſpect that they have been duped by others, which I muſt tell you, as a ſecret between ourſelves, is exactly the caſe with myſelf and many of my neighbors at preſent. We begin to *ſuſpect* that all the ſtories we have heard about *defalcations*, and *ariſtocracy*, and *monarchy*, &c. were made up juſt to induce us to give away our votes for nothing—but we only *ſuſpect* this as yet—for we don't like to believe that we have been ſuch ſimpletons as to let any body get the blind ſide of us, as the ſayingis.

Now, ſir, ſuppoſe you were to ſet ſome of your miniſters to work for the purpoſe of ſatisfying our minds reſpecting the guilt of the monarchy men. As I ſaid before, there's the *Genevan* gentleman in the treaſury; he is a notable hand at figures, and we are ſorry you have kept him idle ſo long. I have heard it ſaid, that he is ſharp enough to ſee any thing, and ingenious enough to prove any thing, whether he ſees it or not. Let him inveſtigate the buſineſs, and publiſh the names of the defalcators and traitors, with his own name, and we will believe the whole and be content. I hope you will do this very ſoon, becauſe, as I ſaid before, my friends and myſelf are unwilling to believe that we have been deceived, and quite as unwilling to ſuppoſe, that you who poſſeſs ſo many great virtues, are ſo great a republican, and ſo great a philoſopher too, would keep an office to which you were raiſed by idle ſtories and tales.

I am, with the very greateſt reſpect,
Your friend and ſervant,
A PLAIN REPUBLICAN.

N. B. By ſome means or other, the Waſhington Federaliſt, and a newſpaper printed in Philadelphia, by a hot fellow by the name of Brimſtone, now and then ſteal into our neighborhood, and whenever they come, they are ſo full of queer ſtories about yourſelf and your friends, that they make as much noiſe among us, as a red hot ball thrown into a powder magazine. Can't you ſtop theſe people's mouths, or make our friend Gideon ſtop their papers? If you don't do ſomething, very ſoon, we ſhall all be blown up. It is true that we do not believe any thing yet; but we wait for the proofs of the treaſon, and the monarchy men, and the defalcators, all which we were promiſed as the price of our votes for yourſelf.—We hope again that we have not been deceived, and that you will prove the monarchy men all villains, as we have been told they are.

JEFFERSONEAN ECONOMY,

Or a handſome way of paying an old Friend.

Every body knows that Duane, the alien, ſupplies the oublic officers at Waſhington, with ſtationary. Three thouſand reams of paper were wanted, or pretended ſo to be. In ſo large a purchaſe, economy would have dictated ſome attention to the price—But no—Mr. Duance is directed to ſend the quantity required, for which he is told, before hand, he ſhall receive four dollars per ream. Duane immediately ſends to a paper mill, and gets the paper at three dollars a ream. By this purchaſe which gave no more trouble than to make the bargain with the mill, he pocketed THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS! Why did not our economical adminiſtration apply to the mill themſelves; or at leaſt make ſome reaſonable terms with Duane for the ſupply; and not make him this blind offer. The reaſon is plain—Mr. Duane was to be paid for paſt ſervices with the money of the people; and this was the mode adopted to diſcharge the mighty debt of gratitude due to this diſintereſted patriot. This ſtatement may be relied on; it came from Duane himſelf, who boaſted of his good fortune; as well he might. A wretch ſo bare of talents, and ſo blaſted in principles, ſeldom thrives ſo well, unleſs it be under an adminiſtration ſo pure, ſo virtuous, and, above all, ſo republican as ours. *U. S. Gaz.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1802.

From the New-York Herald, June 12.

Another proof of the
"NECESSARY ARTS OF AN ABLE EDITOR."

The following note and reply will explain our meaning without farther introduction.

To S. HOPKINS, Eſq.

Sir,

In the Citizen of Saturday laſt it is roundly aſſerted, that "general Hamilton declared he viewed Mr. Burr as *committed to their party*, and he added, that on this account, he *might* uſe his influence to place him in the *Chair of this State* at the next election. The word *committed* was uſed in this place that he conſidered Mr. Burr at the diſpoſal of their party. That he had thrown himſelf at their feet."—All this is poſitively aſſerted to be "abſolutely true," and to give additional ſupport to the aſſertion, the Citizen has added that it was declared in a *ſerious converſation had in General H's office in your preſence*.—Some inferences of no little moment might be drawn from ſuch a fact, if it were true, but as it is not believed to be ſo, I have taken the liberty to addreſs this note to you on the ſubject, requeſting you to inform me whether it be true or not. And as the citizen by mentioning your name in this manner may be conſidered as impliedly making the ſame appeal, I flatter myſelf you will not be backward in giving a reply, although you are informed it is intended for publication.

I am, &c.
Wm. COLEMAN.

Wedneſday, June 9th.

TO MR. COLEMAN.

Sir,

In reply to your note of this morning, I have no heſitation in ſaying that the aſſertions you quote from the Citizen are wholly untrue. Gen. Hamilton never did, in any converſation in my hearing, uſe the expreſſions quoted, nor any others of that import. I remember generally ſome occaſional converſations with that gentleman in which the name of Mr. Burr may have been mentioned; but I am perfectly certain that he never ſpoke of Mr. Burr as "*committed* to their party" in any ſuch ſenſe as is here aſcribed to him—nor did he mention any thing of Mr. Burr's election to the chair of this State, or intimate that he might uſe his influence to place him there.

SAM. M. HOPKINS

New-York, June 9th, 1802.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON.

It ſeems to be pretty well underſtood that Chancellor Livingſton has been diſſatisfied with his ſituation almoſt from the moment of his landing in France, and that his own letters to his friends here, are filled with peeviſh and diſcontented expreſſions reſpecting his reception. The following tranſlated extract of a letter, which we have juſt received from a gentleman of reſpectable character and good information in Paris, may ſerve in ſome meaſure to ſhew the light in which our ambaſſador is regarded there.

"Chancellor Livingſton on his arrival at Paris, began his career by a ſchool-boy blunder. Without informing himſelf beforehand of the diſpoſitions and opinions of the preſent government of France, he two days after his arrival publiſhed his ridiculous letter to Thomas Paine, mentioning that a frigate was ordered to conduct him to America. Now, at this epoch, Paine was forgotten and deſpiſed at Paris in common with all the other Jacobins. The Firſt Conſul and all the miniſters, and the prudent, enlighted part of the public, teſtified their ſurprize and diſcontent at this democratic ſtep, in oppoſition to all the principles received and purſued ſince Buonaparte has been Chief. This precipitation and *ill-addreſs* of your envoy do not denote much diplomatic talent, and have made a very, unfavorable impreſſion reſpecting him." *N. Y. Herald.*

We learn from the Portſmouth Advertiſer, received this morning, that the actual federal majority for chief magiſtrate in New-Hampſhire appears on the canvaſs to be *fifteen hundred and ſixty-eight*. *Ibid.*

—DEATHS—

DIED, lately, on his paſſage to Madeira, GEORGE NICOLSON, Eſq. of this city, univerſally regretted.

On his paſſage from Madeira, not long ſince, Mr. WILLIAM NICOLSON, of this city.

New Light.

THE ſubſcriber having come to Richmond to examine the Coal Mines and other objects in the Mineral kingdom not far diſtant, which will probably engage his attention for ſeveral weeks, and ſeeing that the ſtreets of this city and Manchester are not lighted, except by a few private lamps, reſpectfully begs leave to inform the Citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their Vicinities, that he purpoſes fixing up an APPARATUS in the Hay Market Gardens, (having agreed with the proprietor) by which they may have an opportunity of judging for themſelves whether this *nouvelle* diſcovery can be applied to the lighting of towns and other uſeful purpoſes. As this will be attended with ſome expence, a moderate charge for admiſſion will be made to indemnify the ſame.

The EXHIBITION is expected to commence about the 24th inſtant, of which notice will previouſly be given by a Hand-Bill, particulariſing what it will conſiſt of.

BENJAMIN HENFREY.

N. B. Having obtained a Patent from the United States for the above diſcovery, all perſons are forewarned not to uſe the ſame without my previous conſent.

John Pumfrey,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

HAS juſt received by the late arrivals from Europe, ſuch an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and compleat.

Merchants' *Account Books*, of all deſcriptions, *Record, Sheriffs' Books, &c. &c.* kept conſtantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and Binding carried on in all its various branches.

IT is earneſtly requeſted that ſhould there yet remain any unſettled claims againſt the late Co-Partnerſhip of *CURRIE & PUMFREY*, they may be brought in for payment. Thoſe indebted thereto, are alſo requeſted to come forward and diſcharge the balances due by them, as no farther indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the eſtate of *Archibald Currie*, dec. and the creditors, if any there now are, are ſolicited to make immediate application to the ſubſcriber, in order to a final adjuſtment of their accounts, as he is anxious to cloſe the buſineſs of his adminiſtration.

JOHN PUMFREY,
Surviving Partner of *C. & P.*
and Adminiſtrator of *Archibald Currie*, dec'd.

Richmond, June 15th, 1802.

N. B. Subſcriptions received for publiſhing the DEBATES of the Virginia Convention. A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE for ſale.

For the purpoſe of paying a debt due from Robert Watkins to John Brown, and by virtue of a Deed of Truſt made by the ſaid Robert Watkins to the ſubſcriber, and recorded in the General Court, will be Sold, for Ready Money, at Public Auction, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 30th day of the preſent month, an improved Half Acre

Lot of Ground,

LYING near the Baſon, in the ſaid city of Richmond, formerly belonging to Mr. Charles Copland, and lately occupied by Mrs. Bott.

Anthony Robinſon.

June 17, 1802. 3t.

ON Thurſday the 22d of July, in the preſent year 1802, on the premiſes, we ſhall ſell to the higheſt bidder, for the beſt price which can be had in ready money,

One Tract of Land,

Lying in the county of Cheſterfield,

Containing, by eſtimation, ſixty-eight acres and an half, be the ſame more or leſs. The ſaid land is a part of a larger tract, which was conveyed to us on the 26th day of March 1801, by James Perry, in truſt for paying to Guleelmus Wood, the ſum of five hundred and three dollars and one-third of a dollar, with intereſt thereon from the date laſt mentioned, together with the charges of ſale, the expence of recording the ſaid deed of truſt, and all other neceſſary charges. The land to be ſold is that portion of the land which was allotted to the ſaid James Perry, as one of the heirs of his father.

A. WHITWORTH,
W. LAPRADE.

June 15, 1802.

In the caſe of Samuel Scott, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE.

THE ſaid Samuel Scott, purſuant to notice heretofore given, having finiſhed his examination and ſurrender, on the 11th inſt. under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt him; the commiſſioners will again attend at the houſe of James Auſtin, in Caira, on Tueſday the 29th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where the creditors of ſaid Bankrupt, who have not yet proved their debts, may attend and prove the ſame, and thoſe who have, or may prove their debts under ſaid commiſſion, may come forward and aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of the ſaid bankrupt's certificate.

Samuel Anderſon, }
Edward Cuningham, } *Com'rs.*

June 12, 1802. 3t.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centreville by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p m.

29. From New Dublin by Tazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Sunday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m.—Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 9 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m & arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leave Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37. From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store, & Norton's store, to Person c h N C. once in 2 weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m & arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 10 a m.

38. From Richmond c h to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 28 are to continue until the 31st March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1802.

District of Virginia, Richmond,
Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the courthouse of Sussex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tracts; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER & TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JAMES BROWN,
CHARLES J. MACMURDO, } Trust'ees

May 29, 1802. 3w.

NOTICE!

THAT I intend soon to close my Executorship of the estate of the late ROBERT BROWN, of the city of Richmond: Those who have claims against that estate are desired to make them known. This notice will be plead in bar to every claim made after the first day of August next, ensuing.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES LYLE,
Surviving Executor.

Manchester, May 18, 1802. 3w.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.